The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Men are most apt to believe what they least understand.—Pliny.

WHOLE NO. 1092. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1932 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 22, NO. 1.

## The Norris-LaGuardia Injunction Relief Measure

By WILLIAM GREEN,
President, American Federation of Labor

Organized Labor and its friends regard the passage of the Norris-LaGuardia injunction relief measure by the Congress of the United States with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction.

Its passage represents the culmination of years of effort and persistent appeal for the enactment of this character of legislative relief.

As a result of the enactment of this legislation the word freedom will take on new meaning and the Bill of Rights will have added significance for all classes of labor.

No longer will it be possible for corporations to take advantage of the economic necessity of working people by requiring them to sign the "Yellow Dog" contract in order to secure an opportunity to earn a living.

This form of contract, always regarded as un-American by Organized Labor, is rendered null and void and is legally declared to be contrary to public policy.

While it has always been assumed that working people had the right to join a Labor Union the "Yellow Dog" contract has served as a weapon in the hands of corporations opposed to Union Labor to force many workers, against their will, to sign away this right.

This made the "Yellow Dog" contract highly objectionable to Labor and deeply offensive to sound public opinion.

This injunction relief bill also gives legal recognition to the right to organize into Trade Unions and the freedom of association on the part of working people.

This section of the bill will prohibit equity courts from issuing injunctions restraining labor from exercising the right to unite for mutual helpfulness, self-protection and collective bargaining.

It reiterates and reaffirms the right of Labor to enjoy free assemblage, freedom of the press and to unite for the purpose of securing redress from economic oppression and injustice.

Labor regards the passage of the Norris-La Guardia Bill as a great achievement.

It believes that through the protection which this measure will afford Labor can mobilize its economic strength so that it may be privileged to deal with powerful corporations and large employers of labor upon more equitable terms.

The one outstanding legal right which this bill clearly and definitely establishes is the right of Labor to organize and to function in a normal, logical way.

## Insurance Companies' Clinics for Injured Workers

Over a year ago Governor Roosevelt of New York appointed a Committee to Review Medical and Hospital Problems in Connection with Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

The Committee, which is headed by Howard S. Cullman, an expert on the subject, has filed with the Governor a preliminary report condemning the system under which insurance companies carrying workmen's compensation insurance maintain and operate private clinics for the treatment of injured workmen covered by their policies.

The personnel of the Committee included Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner, and George Van Schaick, Superintendent of Insurance.

A sub-committee, headed by Dr. Adrian S. Lambert, made a detailed study of the company clinics and expressed general disapproval of them on many grounds. The disapproval is in effect a number of charges that the companies use the clinics to victimize the injured workers.

The report claims:

That the insurance companies "lift" cases from responsible hospitals and the care of responsible medical practitioners to clinics maintained by companies carrying the risks;

That the clinic system results in the medical records concerning controversial cases emanating from doctors employed by the insurance carriers;

That the remoteness and inaccessibility of the clinics caused annoyance to patients;

And, finally, that the system has given insurance companies a pretext for refusing to continue compensation payments unless the patient continues to attend the clinics.

The subcommittee's report included the statement that the private clinic system "has fostered the conviction among hospitals, physicians, and those injured in labor that the prime object of the insurance companies is pecuniary gain and not the welfare of the patient, and in this respect is against the spirit in which the compensation law was enacted."

The Cullman committee recommended that the practice of "lifting" cases be prohibited by law and penalized by fines of from $50 to $150, and that a fundamental change be made in the law which would create a series of clinics under the supervision and direction of the State. It also declared it was very unsatisfactory for the medical records in a case to be supplied by the agents of the insurance companies and recommended that these records come from a disinterested party.

Governor Roosevelt announced that he heartily concurred with the findings of the Committee and would transmit the report to the State Legislature in the hope that the recommendations would be enacted into law.

It goes without saying that our workmen's compensation laws were designed to protect injured workers. It is regrettable that insurance companies, for their private profit, have developed methods of victimizing the injured to such an extent that legislation is necessary to stop the unjust practices.

Where workmen's compensation insurance is carried in funds owned and operated by the State, the abuses condemned by the Cullman committee do not develop.

## BELGIAN UNIONS ASK WAGE RAISE AND 40-HOUR WEEK

### Demand Old-Age Pensions, Jobless Insurance, Cancellation of War Debts, and Nationalization of Finance and Industry.

Brussels, Belgium, March 12.—The special congress of the Belgian National Federation of Trade Unions called to consider measures for the protection of the workers in the present economic crisis made the following demands:

Wage increases sufficient to provide a decent standard of living, the 40-hour week, fundamental revision of the Government decrees granting exemptions to the eight-hour day and permitting employers to impose overtime work, more efficient industrial inspection; public works financed by a voluntary loan, or if that fails by a compulsory loan; an increase in the graduated income tax, re-enactment of the excess profits tax, and the nationalization of all the important financial and industrial concerns required to meet the public needs.

**Customs Barriers and War Debts**

In the international sphere the congress demanded the abolition of customs barriers, thus bringing about absolute freedom of trade between nations; the cancellation of war debts with the exception of the sums intended for reparations, and general and immediate disarmament and the establishment of true peace between the peoples.

Claiming that the strength of the worker is rapidly exhausted under modern production, the Congress added a demand for a general old-age pension at the age of 60 years, and in unhealthy industries at 55 years.

**Unemployment Insurance**

The Congress also adopted a special resolution demanding the enactment of a compulsory insurance law against involuntary unemployment covering all wage earners. The machinery of unemployment insurance, the Congress said, should be administered by representatives of the State, the employers, and the insured persons, with all three parties contributing to the insurance fund.

At present the unemployment insurance scheme of Belgium is voluntary and is financed by contributions from the workers and subsidies from the State, the communes, and from the National Crisis Fund.

**New Economic Order**

In its general resolution on the crisis the Congress expressed its emphatic belief that there is urgent need for a reconstruction of the present economic order and its conversion into an economic order organized to supply needs and to distribute the goods produced justly among all consumers.

## WAR POLICIES BOARD ASKS 95% TAX ON WAR PROFITS

Washington, March 12.—A majority of the War Policies Commission proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States by which Congress would take 95 per cent of the profits out of war.

The report of the majority of the Commission contained the following major recommendations:

1. A constitutional amendment eliminating all doubt that Congress has the power to take the profits out of war.

2. Until that amendment is adopted by the States, a bill conferring upon the President various detailed duties of price fixing and the regulation of industry.

3. The expropriation of no private property without compensation.

Taxing of all individuals ninety-five per cent of their income above the previous three-year average is included among the war-time powers given the President under the Commission's recommendations.

The report was signed by twelve of the fourteen members of the Commission, including P. J. Hurley, Secretary of War, chairman, and Senator Joe Robinson of Arkansas, vice chairman.

## Soviet Union Stops Hiring American Skilled Workers

New York, March 12.—The Amtorg Trading Corporation, official agency of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, stated that despite announcements that at present American mechanics are not engaged for work in the Soviet Union, thousands of applications continue to pour into the office.

Officials of the corporation said the cessation for the time being of hiring American skilled workers for Soviet industries is due to the temporary shortage of living quarters.

## Green Favors Five-Billion-Dollar Federal Public Works Measure

### A. F. of L. Support Given to Senator La Follette's Bill Authorizing $5,500,000,000 Bond Issue to Finance Large Public Works Construction Program to Provide Jobs for the Unemployed.

**Washington, March 12.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, stated that the full strength of the Federation would be given to the five and one-half billion dollar Federal public works construction bill sponsored by Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin to relieve unemployment.**

**The cost of the public works would be met by the flotation of a Federal bond issue.**

Hearings on the bill were begun by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education.

The measure was approved by Sanford E. Thompson, Boston, president of the Thompson and Lichtner Company, Inc.; Willard L. Thorp, professor of Economics, Amherst College; John P. Hogan, engineer, New York City, member of the administrative board of the American Engineering Council, and William N. Loucks, assistant professor of economics at the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania.

**Work for Jobless Imperative**

Mr. Thompson said the measure was imperatively needed to "employ men who are idle, utilize capital, and from the income derived by the workers to bring back consumer purchasing and thus increase employment in industry."

"The Federal Government," Mr. Thorp said, "has accepted the responsibility for returning confidence to our financial structure. A vigorous public works policy would further assist in recovery by injecting life into the producing mechanism. Once recovery has begun, we can count upon the cumulative forces of increasing employment and advancing prices to carry us out of the depression."

**Million Public Works Employes Lose Jobs**

Mr. Hogan estimated that public works by municipal, county and State governments, normally $2,500,000,000 a year, have been cut 35 per cent and that this loss in construction would bring unemployment to about 1,000,000 persons.

Mr. Loucks expressed the belief that the bill would stiffen the general price level and increase consumer purchasing.

## 184,512 JOBS FOR IDLE FOUND IN DRIVE FOR WORK

### National Campaign Headquarters to Secure Employment for One Million Jobless Opens Regional Offices—National and International Trade Unions Mobilize Membership to Help Unemployed.

New York, March 12.—Fresh impetus was given the united action campaign in the war against depression by the establishment of the first of a series of regional offices to supervise surrounding territory in the job-getting campaign sponsored by the American Legion, Association of National Advertisers, American Federation of Labor, and the Legion Auxiliary.

**Organized Labor Mobilizes Membership**

That organized labor has "enlisted for the campaign" was borne out by the issuance of proclamations by the heads of 45 national and international unions calling on their local unions to get into action in the drive immediately. Similar action was expected from other internationals.

These two developments in the campaign were expected to bring about a sharp increase in workers placed in jobs, leaders in the campaign said.

**Olander in Charge of Chicago Drive**

The first regional offices were opened at Chicago, where cooperation of organizations was effected in an intense effort to reduce unemployment.

The director of the regional office, who will supervise the work in more than a score of central-western and western States, had not yet been named. Victor A. Olander, secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor, was chosen director of the Chicago city drive.

**184,512 Jobless Given Work**

According to a tabulation at headquarters of the War Against Depression Campaign, Hotel Biltmore, approximately 184,512 unemployed workers have been placed in jobs since the campaign opened a little more than three weeks ago.

It was expected that the drive would show a marked increase in the daily reports from now on. New York City swung into action, and with the cooperation of some of the city's leading business men campaign leaders expected placements for hundreds of idle workers. Many corporation executives approached readily agreed to find places for the unemployed.

Railroad executives who recently started to work in the campaign reported large additions to shop and terminal pay rolls.

## N. Y. MERCHANTS OPPOSE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

New York, March 12.—The executive committee of the Merchants' Association issued a statement opposing the Mastick-Steingut unemployment insurance measure before the New York State Legislature providing that employers contribute 2 per cent of their pay rolls to a fund to cover benefits to be paid to their employes who are thrown out of work.

The bill carries out the recommendations of Governor Roosevelt in a special message to the Legislature.

"While we believe," the statement said, "that every effort should be made toward ultimate protection of the worker against unemployment hazards and that the payment of money benefits eventually become an important adjunct to protection, we are not in accord with the compulsory payment of such benefits from a fund set up by taxation in any form or controlled and operated by the State, nor are we in accord with the imposition upon New York State industries of the additional financial burden imposed by the levy upon pay rolls provided in the bill."

## Canadian Pacific Increases Work Time One Day a Month

Montreal, Can., March 12.—Executives of the Canadian Pacific Railway announced the reduction in working time without pay among general employes of the railway had been changed to two days a month from three days a month.

## N. Y. RELIEF FUND JOBS PROVIDED FOR 33,000

New York, March 12.—The emergency unemployment Relief Committee, headed by Harvey D. Wilson, reported that during the five months of the committee's operation a total of 1,134,083 days of work have been performed for public and non-profit agencies in Greater New York by about 33,000 unemployed heads of families and unattached women on the pay roll of the committee's emergency work and relief bureau.

During this period the bureau has expended a total of $5,214,966 for emergency work relief. Of this amount, $2,546,782 has been paid to laborers, $1,198,256 to men engaged in "white collar" occupations, and $1,468,593 to women workers.

## 25,000 MILES FEDERAL ROADS FOR JOB RELIEF

### Senator Brookhart Urges Two Billion Dollar National Highway System to Provide Work for the Unemployed and Restore Prosperity.

Washington, March 12.—The construction of a 25,000-mile system of national highways, at a cost of two billion dollars, as a job relief measure was proposed by Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa, according to a statement by him in the Washington Herald.

"There is only one way to break the current depression and to lay the ground for a solid economic basis in the future," said Senator Brookhart in explaining his proposal. "To revive business we must set the wheels of production in motion.

"To relieve unemployment we must furnish jobs to the millions who are willing to work, but who, through no fault of their own, are unable to do so.

**Jobs Provide Buying Power**

"This project will do exactly that.

"Industry and agriculture will benefit immeasurably, not by the dole method of putting the Government into the money-lending business to help the bankers who are largely responsible for our business troubles, but by providing an enormous outlet for the products of our factories and our farms.

"I venture to say, based on the opinion of experts who have studied the plan," Senator Brookhart went on, "that this project will relieve much of the unemployment in the country today.

"Every section will benefit. Work will be started everywhere.

"With the jobless employed again at gainful occupations, with money in circulation and with buying restored, we shall once more return to a sound and healthy basis."

Senator Brookhart's plan calls for the construction of three direct ocean-to-ocean roadways, two highways running north and south on each coast, and a system of feeder roads connecting the capital of every State with one or more trunk lines.

**Financed by Legal Tender Notes**

The cost of the 25,000-mile system, estimated at two billion dollars, would be met by the issuance of United States legal tender notes, which the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to issue from time to time as the necessity arises.

## BANK DEPOSIT GUARANTEE PROPOSED BY HOUSE BILL

### Fund of $517,000,000 to Liquidate Insolvent National Banks Advocated by Representative Steagall — Bankers Said to Favor Plan.

**Washington, March 12.—Representative Henry Steagall, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, introduced a bill to guarantee deposits in member banks of the Federal Reserve System.**

The bill would create a guarantee fund of $517,000,000. Of this amount, $167,000,000 would be transferred from the Treasury, where it has already been deposited by the reserve banks as a franchise tax. The rest is made up of $150,000,000 from the surplus of the Federal Reserve System, and $200,000,000 assessed against the member banks. If required to meet its obligations to depositors, the guarantee fund would be increased $100,000,000 a year by annual assessments on member banks.

The fund would be administered by a Federal board of five members consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency, and three other persons appointed by the President.

**Payments to Depositors**

The Board would make a payment to depositors 60 days after a bank closed. The first payment would be not less than 50 per cent of all individual deposits that do not exceed $1,000. On all other deposits the Board would pay only 25 per cent except where 25 per cent amounts to less than $500; in that case the board would pay the full amount of $500.

Six months later the board would pay 25 per cent to general depositors and the remaining 50 per cent due depositors whose individual deposits do not exceed $1,000. The final payment, made 21 months after a bank closes, would reimburse all depositors.

**Favored by Bank Officials**

Representative Steagall declared that the bill "is now favored by many of the Federal Reserve Bank officials and by many men in the banking world who hitherto have been against the passage of any such legislation."

## Anti-Injunction Measure Passed By the House of Representatives

### Norris-LaGuardia Bill to Curb Injunctions in Labor Disputes Enacted by Vote of 363 to 13—Yellow Dog Contract Outlawed by Declaring It Is Against the Public Policy of the United States—Federal Judges Prohibited from Issuing Injunctions Interfering with Right of Workers to Organize, Bargain Collectively, and Quit Work—Jury Trial in Contempt of Court Cases Made Imperative—List of Representatives Who Voted For and Against Labor's Charter of Liberty.

**Washington, March 12.—The House of Representatives passed the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction bill by a vote of 363 to 13.**

**It was a decisive victory for Labor.**

**Taken with the notable vote of 75 to 5 given the measure earlier in the Senate, the House action was a significant triumph over the reactionary forces which for years have prevented this legislation.**

**"Yellow Dog" Contract Abolished**

**When it becomes law the infamous "yellow dog" contract by which in return for a job the workers pledge themselves not to join labor organizations will be no longer recognized as valid, and Federal judges will be expressly prohibited from using injunctions to enforce such contracts.**

**Federal judges will also be stringently limited in their powers to issue injunctions in labor disputes not connected with the "yellow dog."**

**Labor Injunctions Against Public Policy**

**Towering above these definite mandates, the bill declares that the "yellow dog" contract and the usual injunction in labor disputes are against the public policy of the United States and instructs the authorities to interpret the measure in accordance with this policy.**

The House voted on the bill after seven hours of debate, in which only two Representatives, Beck of Pennsylvania and Blanton of Texas, made detailed speeches against the legislation.

**Upholds Labor's Rights**

Both the Senate and House bills contain the following important provisions:

The right of Labor to organize and bargain collectively is declared to be the public policy of the United States.

The "yellow dog" contract is outlawed.

**Injunction Judges Curbed**

United States Courts are forbidden to issue injunctions in labor disputes prohibiting the workers from refusing to work or prohibiting trade union officials and workers from carrying on the activities usually connected with organizing work and strikes.

United States Courts are also forbidden to issue injunctions in labor disputes on the ground that the workers are engaged in an unlawful conspiracy.

**Permissible Injunctions**

The power of United States Courts to issue labor injunctions is limited to cases where unlawful acts resulting in "substantial and irreparable" injury to property would follow for which there is no adequate remedy at law and when public officials are unable or unwilling to furnish protection. But in these cases the Courts are required to hold hearings and take testimony, with cross-examination of witnesses, before issuing either a temporary or a permanent injunction.

Defendants in contempt suits are given the right to a jury trial and a new judge.

The Senate bill includes a provision embracing newspaper contempt cases, but the House bill is limited to those growing out of labor disputes.

**LaGuardia Says Judges Disobeyed Clayton Act**

Representative LaGuardia of New York, author of the House measure, said the bill reasserted the intent of Congress in the Clayton act because judges have disobeyed it.

**Sumners Charges Injunction Judges Abuse Power**

Chairman Sumners of the House Judiciary Committee, said the bill came before Congress "as a protest and as a natural reaction against the abuse of power on the part of some of our Federal judges exercised in labor disputes."

"This bill," he continued, "comes as a popular protest and as an additional protection to American citizens against the abuse of the equity powers of the Federal courts."

He pointed out that although the bill is backed by Labor, the actual responsibility for it "is upon those who invoked an abusive exercise of judicial power and upon those Federal judges who abusively exercised their powers."

"This bill," he said, "seeks to remove from Federal judges in America the power to make this Government contemptible in its tyranny."

**Beck Sees Moscow Influence**

Representative Beck, solicitor general of the United States during the Harding administration and an understudy of Attorney General Daugherty when he persuaded Judge Wilkerson to issue the notorious injunction in the railway shopmen's strike of 1922, claimed the philosophy of the bill had been imported from the Bolshevist dictatorship of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Representative Blanton declared the bill "will give the labor unions a throttle hold on this Government."

The temper of the House was such that every amendment tending to weaken the measure was voted down, and after seven hours of discussion 363 Representatives voted in favor of the bill and 13 against it.

Minor differences in the House and Senate measures will be adjusted in conference and approved by both houses before the bill is sent to the White House for the President's approval.

**Representatives Who Voted for the Norris-LaGuardia Bill**

Representatives who voted for the Norris-LaGuardia bill were:

Abernethy, N. C.; Adkins, Ill.; Allen, Ill.; Allgood, Ala.; Almon, Ala.; Amlie, Wis.; Andresen, Minn.; Andrew, Mass.; Andrews, N. Y.; Arentz, Nev.; Arnold, Ill.; Auf der Heide, N. J.; Ayres, Kans.

Bacharach, N. J.; Bachmann, W. Va.; Bacon, N. Y.; Baldrige, Nebr.; Bankhead, Ala.; Barbour, Calif.; Barton, Mo.; Beam, Ill.; Beedy, Me.; Black, N. Y.; Bland, Va.; Boehne, Ind.; Bohn, Mich.; Boileau, Wis.; Boland, Pa.; Bolton, Ohio; Bowman, W. Va.; Boylan, N. Y.; Brand, Ga.; Brand, Ohio; Britten, Ill.; Browning, Tenn.; Brumm, Pa.; Brunner, N. Y.; Buchanan, Tex.; Buckbee, Ill.; Bulwinkle, N. C.; Burch, Va.; Burtness, N. Dak.; Busby, Miss.; Butler, Oreg.; Byrns, Tenn.

Cable, Ohio; Campbell, Iowa; Campbell, Pa.; Canfield, Ind.; Cannon, Mo.; Carley, N. Y.; Carter, Calif.; Carter, Wyo.; Cartwright, Okla.; Cavicchia, N. J.; Celler, N. Y.; Chase, Pa.; Chavez, N. Mex.; Chindblom, Ill.; Chiperfield, Ill.; Christgau, Minn.; Christopherson, S. Dak.; Clague, Minn.; Clancy, Mich.; Clark, N. C.; Clarke, N. Y.; Cochran, Mo.; Cole, Iowa; Cole, Md.; Collins, Miss.; Colton, Utah; Condon, R. I.; Connery, Mass.; Cooke, N. Y.; Cooper, Tenn.; Corning, N. Y.; Cox, Ga.; Coyle, Pa.; Crisp, Ga.; Cross, Tex.; Crosser, Ohio; Crowe, Ind.; Crowther, N. Y.; Crump, Tenn.; Culkin, N. Y.; Cullen, N. Y.; Curry, Calif.

Dallinger, Mass.; Davenport, N. Y.; Davis, Tenn.; Delaney, N. Y.; De Priest, Ill.; DeRouen, La.; Dickinson, Mo.; Dickstein, N. Y.; Dies, Tex.; Disney, Okla.; Doughton, N. C.; Douglas, Ariz.; Douglass, Mass.; Dowell, Iowa; Doxey, Miss.; Drane, Fla.; Drewry, Va.; Driver, Ark.; Dyer, Mo.

Eaton, Colo.; Englebright, Calif.; Erk, Pa.; Eslick, Tenn.; Evans, Calif.; Evans, Mont.

Fernandez, La.; Fiesinger, Ohio; Finley, Ky.; Fish, N. Y.; Fishburne, Va.; Fitzpatrick, N. Y.; Flannagan, Va.; Foss, Mass.; Frear, Wis.; Free, Calif.; Fulbright, Mo.; Fuller, Ark.; Fulmer, S. C.

Gambrill, Md.; Garber, Okla.; Garrett, Tex.; Gasque, S. C.; Gavagan, N. Y.; Gibson, Vt.; Gifford, Mass.; Gilchrist, Iowa; Gillen, Ind.; Glover, Ark.; Golder, Pa.; Goldsborough, Md.; Goodwin, Minn.; Goss, Conn.; Granata, Ill.; Granfield, Mass.; Green, Fla.; Greenwood, Ind.; Griswold, Ind.; Guyer, Kans.

Hadley, Wash.; Haines, Pa.; Hall, Ill.; Hall, Miss.; Hall, N. Dak.; Hancock, N. Y.; Hardy, Colo.; Hart, Mich.; Hartley, N. J.; Hastings, Okla.; Haugen, Iowa; Hawley, Oreg.; Hess, Ohio; Hill, Ala.; Hill, Wash.; Hoch, Kans.; Hogg, Ind.; Hogg, W. Va.; Holaday, Ill.; Holmes, Mass.; Hooper, Mich.; Hope, Kans.; Hopkins, Mo.; Horner, W. Va.; Horr, Wash.; Houston, Del.; Howard, Nebr.; Huddleston, Ala.; Hull, William E., Ill.

Jacobsen, Iowa; James, Mich.; Jeffers, Ala.; Jenkins, Ohio; Johnson, Ill.; Johnson, Mo.; Johnson, Okla.; Johnson, Tex.; Johnson, Wash.; Jones, Tex.

Kading, Wis.; Karch, Ill.; Keller, Ill.; Kelly, Ill.; Kelly, Pa.; Kemp, La.; Kendall, Pa.; Kennedy, N. Y.; Kerr, N. C.; Kinzer, Pa.; Kleberg, Tex.; Kniffin, Ohio; Kopp, Iowa; Kurtz, Pa.; Kvale, Minn.

LaGuardia, N. Y.; Lambertson, Kans.; Lambeth, N. C.; Lanham, Tex.; Lankford, Ga.; Lankford, Va.; Larrabee, Ind.; Lea, Calif.; Leavitt, Mont.; Lehlbach, N. J.; Lewis, Md.; Lichtenwalner, Pa.; Lindsay, N. Y.; Linthicum, Md.; Lonergan, Conn.; Loofbourow, Utah; Lovette, Tenn.; Lozier, Mo.; Ludlow, Ind.

McClintic, Okla.; McClintock, Ohio; McCormack, Mass.; McFadden, Pa.; McGugin, Kans.; McKeown, Okla.; McLaughlin, Mich.; McLeod, Mich.; McMillan, S. C.; McReynolds, Tenn.; Maas, Minn.; Major, Ill.; Maloney, La.; Manlove, Mo.; Mansfield, Tex.; Mapes, Mich.; Martin, Mass.; Martin, Oreg.; Mead, N. Y.; Michener, Mich.; Millard, N. Y.; Miller, Ark.; Milligan, Mo.; Mobley, Ga.; Montague, Va.; Montet, La.; Moore, Ky.; Moore, Ohio; Morehead, Nebr.; Mouser, Ohio.

Nelson, Me.; Nelson, Mo.; Nelson, Wis.; Niedringhaus, Mo.; Nolan, Minn.; Norton, Nebr.; Norton, N. J.

O'Connor, N. Y.; Oliver, Ala.; Oliver, N. Y.; Overton, La.; Owen, Fla.

Palmisano, Md.; Parker, Ga.; Parker, N. Y.; Parks, Ark.; Parsons, Ill.; Partridge, Me.; Patman, Tex.; Peavey, Wis.; Pettengill, Ind.; Pittenger, Minn.; Polk, Ohio; Pou, N. C.; Prall, N. Y.

Rainey, Ill.; Ramseyer, Iowa; Ramspeck, Ga.; Rankin, Miss.; Ransley, Pa.; Rayburn, Tex.; Reed, N. Y.; Reilly, Wis.; Robinson, Iowa; Rudd, N. Y.

Sanders, N. Y.; Sanders, Tex.; Sandlin, La.; Schafer, Wis.; Schneider, Wis.; Schuetz, Ill.; Seger, N. J.; Seiberling, Ohio; Selvig, Minn.; Shallenberger, Nebr.; Shannon, Mo.; Shott, W. Va.; Simmons, Nebr.; Sinclair, N. Dak.; Sirovich, N. Y.; Smith, Idaho; Smith, Va.; Smith, W. Va.; Snell, N. Y.; Snow, Me.; Somers, N. Y.; Sparks, Kans.; Stafford, Wis.; Stalker, N. Y.; Steagall, Ala.; Stephenson, S. C.; Stewart, N. J.; Strong, Kans.; Strong, Pa.; Sullivan, N. Y.; Sullivan, Pa.; Summers, Wash.; Sumners, Tex.; Sutphin, N. J.; Swank, Okla.; Swanson, Iowa; Sweeney, Ohio; Swing, Calif.

Tarver, Ga.; Taylor, Colo.; Taylor, Tenn.; Temple, Pa.; Thatcher, Ky.; Thomason, Tex.; Thurston, Iowa; Tierney, Conn.; Tilson, Conn.; Timberlake, Colo.; Tinkham, Mass.; Treadway, Mass.; Turpin, Pa.

Underwood, Ohio.

Vinson, Ga.

Warren, N. C.; Wason, N. H.; Weaver, N. C.; Welch, Calif.; Welsh, Pa.; West, Ohio; White, Ohio; Whitley, N. Y.; Whittington, Miss.; Wigglesworth, Mass.; Williams, Mo.; Williams, Tex.; Williamson, S. Dak.; Wilson, La.; Wingo, Ark.; Withrow, Wis.; Wolcott, Mich.; Wolfenden, Pa.; Wolverton, N. J.; Wood, Ga.; Wood, Ind.; Woodruff, Mich.; Woodrum, Va.; Wright, Ga.; Wyant, Pa.

Yates, Ill.; Yon, Fla.

**Representatives Who Voted Against the Norris-LaGuardia Bill**

Representatives who voted against the Norris-LaGuardia bill were:

Beck, Pa.; Blanton, Tex.; Darrow, Pa.; French, Idaho; Hollister, Ohio; Johnson, S. Dak.; Luce, Mass.; Rich, Pa.; Rogers, Mass.; Taber, N. Y.; Underhill, Mass.; Vestal, Ind.; Watson, Pa.

**Representatives Recorded as Not Voting Who Favored Bill**

It was announced that the following Representatives recorded as not voting would have voted for the Norris-LaGuardia bill if they had been present or not paired:

Bloom, N. Y.; Briggs, Tex.; Carden, Ky.; Cary, Ky.; Chapman, Ky.; Cochran, Pa.; Collier, Miss.; Dieterich, Ill.; Dominick, S. C.; Gilbert, Ky.; Gregory, Ky.; Griffin, N. Y.; Igoe, Ill.; Lamneck, Ohio; Magrady, Pa.; May, Ky.; Patterson, Ala.; Person, Mich.; Ragon, Ark.; Reid, Ill.; Romjue, Mo.; Sabath, Ill.; Spence, Ky.; Vinson, Ky.

The position of the following Representatives recorded as not voting was not announced:

Aldrich, R. I.; Beers, Pa.; Burdick, R. I.; Connolly, Pa.; Cooper, Ohio; Crail, Calif.; Doutrich, Pa.; Eaton, N. J.; Estep, Pa.; Freeman, Conn.; Hancock, N. C.; Hare, S. C.; Harlan, Ohio; Hull, Morton D., Ill.; Kahn, Calif.; Ketcham, Mich.; Knutson, Minn.; Larsen, Ga.; McDuffie, Ala.; McSwain, S. C.; Mitchell, Tenn.; Murphy, Ohio; Perkins, N. J.; Pratt, Harcourt J., N. Y.; Pratt, Ruth, N. Y.; Purnell, Ind.; Rogers, N. H.; Shreve, Pa.; Stokes, Pa.; Swick, Pa.; Tucker, Va.; Weeks, Vt.

## UNION MEN ON WISCONSIN JOBLESS INSURANCE BODY

Madison, Wis., March 12.—Selection of an advisory committee to the Wisconsin Industrial Commission on unemployment insurance was announced by A. J. Altmeyer, commission secretary.

The committee consists of three representatives of the employers, three representatives of Labor, and a representative of the commission. The Labor representatives are: Henry Ohl, Jr., Milwaukee, president of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor; Jacob Friedrich, Milwaukee labor leader; and Fred G. Gastrow, Madison, legislative counsel for the Wisconsin council of carpenters.

The committee has the right to arrange for the representation of other interests on the advisory group if necessary.

The committee will discuss with the Industrial Commission the general plan of procedure in administering the new State unemployment insurance law, which becomes compulsory July 1, 1933, if by that time 175,000 Wisconsin workers are not employed under satisfactory voluntary insurance plans.

## "Block-Aid" Plan to Relieve Jobless Started in New York

New York, March 12.—A number of men and women here inaugurated the "block-aid" plan to relieve the distress of the jobless.

The plan, it was explained by William Lloyd-Smith, chairman of the organization, is to set up a group covering every city block, which will deal with destitution whenever it becomes too great for charity and welfare organizations to handle.

The scheme relies on voluntary contributions not to exceed $1 a week.

Former Governor Alfred E. Smith endorsed the plan.

## New York Printers' Union Asks Pardon for Mooney

New York, March 12.—New York Typographical Union No. 6 adopted a resolution calling upon Governor James Rolph, Jr., of California to pardon Mooney. The union based its action on evidence accumulated over a period of 15 years showing that Mooney was illegally convicted and unjustly imprisoned.

## WAR DEBT CANCELLATION DEMANDED BY JOUHAUX

### Secretary of French Labor Federation Says Cancellation Must be Preceded by Armament Reduction to Win American Approval.

**Paris, France, March 12.—Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the French Federation of Labor, reaffirmed his belief in the recommendation of the special international trade union congress held in London in 1920 for the "universal and mutual repudiation of international war debts."**

**United States Demands Armament Reduction**

As a practical matter, however, Mr. Jouhaux said the attitude of the United States on reduction of armaments must be considered. He pointed out that this was recognized in the resolutions adopted by the recent meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor and Socialist International, which included the following declaration:

"Such a reduction in the international obligations arising out of the war would undoubtedly be a very effective means of overcoming the economic difficulties of the world. There is nevertheless no doubt that public opinion in the United States will not be won over for such a debt reduction as long as the danger exists that the European States will take advantage of the financial relief to strengthen their armaments."

**Trade Union Position Correct**

Mr. Jouhaux claimed that the present world-wide economic crisis emphasized the correctness of the trade union position formulated by the congress convened by the International Federation of Trades Unions in 1920 to consider post-war problems and reaffirmed ever since. "Efforts must be made," he said, "to secure the cancellation of the international debts which arose out of the war. To do this, however, we must first of all urge action which will make this possible.

"A considerable reduction in armaments is undoubtedly one of the conditions for success in this sphere, while, on the other hand, a settlement of this question in Europe, that is to say, a European understanding, is an essential condition to any change of attitude in the United States."

## POLISH GOVERNMENT CUTS IDLE INSURANCE BENEFITS

Warsaw, Poland, March 12.—The trade unions of Poland ordered a one-day strike in protest against the Government's bill making sweeping changes in the unemployment insurance law. The changes are designed to further victimize the jobless workers, whose unemployment insurance benefits are already below decent living standards.

Under the Government's plan the maximum daily "wages," which form the basis of unemployment insurance allowances would be lowered from 84 cents a day to 56.

Under the present law, parents, brothers and sisters of the unemployed receive benefits. Under the Government's proposed law, family allowances would be limited to workers with wives and children.

The Government also demands that the "waiting time," or period of unemployment which must elapse before the jobless are entitled to relief, shall be raised from twenty to thirty weeks.

There are 320,000 unemployed in Poland, constituting nearly 30 per cent of those gainfully employed in industries.

## 2,300 Miners Lose Jobs When Mines Are Closed

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., March 12.—Officials of the Pittston Company threw 2,300 miners out of work indefinitely by closing the Butler, Central and Old Forge collieries. The company recently closed two other operations ordinarily employing 2,800 men.

Closing the collieries is in line with the company's policy to mine coal only in its lower cost operations.